

About Reports for "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy"

The pull-down menu of available story Reports is divided into various kinds of reports. Depending on the feedback you are looking for or the development stage you are currently working in, you will want to browse the following categories in order to select specific reports. (NOTE: Reports that are grayed out are only available when you have your story down to "1" storyform.)

StoryGuide Reports

The StoryGuide offers three hand-held paths through Dramatica which result in a finished chronological treatments of your story. Some of these reports are referenced during that process. Others organize the material created during that process for review, print out, or export to a word processor.

Level One StoryGuide Report

This report contains all of the work completed while using the Level One path in the StoryGuide. This is the same report as the one that prints from the Level One StoryGuide report window when you press the "Print Your Story Now" button.

Level Two StoryGuide Report

This report contains all of the work completed while using the Level Two path in the StoryGuide. This is the same report as the one that prints from the Level Two StoryGuide report window when you press the "Print Your Story Now" button.

Level Three StoryGuide Report

This report contains all of the work completed while using the Level Three StoryGuide path. This is the same report as the one that prints when you press the "Print Your Story Now" button from the Level Three StoryGuide report window.

Story Treatment Report

A chronological telling of your story in your own words. The final stage of the StoryGuide path draws on everything you have previously developed to create a sequential telling of your story in prose. This report may vary widely in style and content depending upon the individual author. Print this report for use as a reference while writing, or export this report as an initial draft of your story which you can further develop into greater detail and tailor to your specific medium.

Story Structure Report

A detailed chronological description of the dramatic story points you have added to your Acts, Scenes, or Chapters. Use this report as a master guide for the writing of your story by printing it out or exporting it to your word processor.

Treatment with Structure Report

All of the material from the Story Treatment Report interwoven with the material from the Story Structure Report. Use this report as a guide to Exposition and Progression.

Standard Reports

These basic reports provide information for the most common use of Dramatica.

All Characters Report

The most comprehensive description of the nature, traits, dramatic functions, and growth of your characters and their relationships. Use this report to get to know your characters both as people and as players.

Character Relationships Report

In depth descriptions of the interactions between the characters at a character element level. Use this report to determine how your characters will come into conflict, contrast and impact one another.

Overall Plot Report

The most comprehensive description of the structure, dynamics, and progression of your story's plot. Use this report to avoid plot holes by making sure every plot point is developed in your story.

All Themes Report

The most comprehensive description of the thematic issues, conflicts, arguments, and conclusions in your story. Use this report to connect with the full scope of your story's message.

Synopses and Backstories Report

Overviews and histories describing your characters, themes, and plot, and how they came to be. Use this report to familiarize yourself with the "big picture" so your writing will instill depth and breadth in your story.

All Illustrating Report

An extensive compilation of virtually everything you have entered and written in Dramatica. Use this report as a master reference of your own creative material and/or export to a word processor for further development.

Advanced Reports

Reports in this section provide more detailed information about your story. Some of these reports are very large or very detailed.

Story Engine Settings Report

A complete list of all the story points generated by Dramatica's Story Engine. Use this report to get a feel for your story's overall structure and as a reference while writing to ensure consistency and completeness.

Story Points Output Report

An extensive compilation of all the material presented in the Story Points window (available from the Dramatica desktop). Use this report to output the Story Points window material for printing or export to a word processor.

12 Essential Questions Report

A dozen story points so fundamental they can pre-determine the remainder of a story's structure. Use this report as a structural synopsis for describing a story or as a means of comparing alternative potential structures.

Build Characters Report

In depth descriptions of the relationships among your characters including structural and storytelling aspects. No character is an Island; use this report to make sure your characters affect and are affected by each other.

Simple Main Character Report

A simplistic, bare bones, no frills description of the Main Character in the story.

Main vs. Impact Story Characters Report

The relationship between the Main and Impact Characters is special, as it explores the central philosophic issue of a story. This report runs a point by point comparison of how these two characters see things and where they diverge. Use this report to make develop the passionate argument of your story.

Plot Progression Report

The specific sequence of signposts and journeys in each through line and the progression that leads from one to another. This report prints in table form, similar to its on-screen cousin, the Plot Progression window. Use this report to chart out the "act-sized" dramatic movements in your story.

Plot Dynamics Report

A conversational description of the dynamic forces at work in your story. Use this report to blend all of your dynamics into a unified force.

Plot Sequence Report

A description of the thematic considerations which shade and illuminate the central concerns of each act in every throughline. Use this report to help structure the relationship between your plot and theme.

Story Points Plot Report

A conversational presentation of the central plot points in your story. Use this to get a feel for how your characters see the plot.

Four Throughlines Themes Report

A conversational description of the thematic issues at the heart of your Overall Story, Main vs. Impact Story, Main Character, and Impact Character's efforts to change the Main Character. Use this report to get in touch with the part of your story's message that affect all of the characters; to connect with the part of your story's message that deals with the relationship between the Main and Impact Characters; to get in touch with your Main Character's search for personal meaning; and to convey value judgments regarding the Impact Character's attitude and approach.

Analysis Information Report

Brief, but detailed descriptive comments about various aspects of the story and the illustrations, including information about the author and source material, if any. Use this report as a reference to original intent while writing, or as an overall guide for improvement while re-writing; an essential checklist for critics and analysts.

Coverage Information Report

Brief, but detailed descriptive comments about various aspects of the story and illustrations designed to assist professional readers in submitting an appraisal of a story. Authors can use this report to identify and correct potential story problems by its view of the overall story.

Story Comments Report

Preliminary and Introductory material designed to convey background information about the story itself. Use this report as reference material when "pitching" a story, writing a query letter, or as a cover letter or prelude to the presentation of the actual story.

Kitchen Sink Report

This unique report contrasts and compares various story points such as Goal/Requirements and Problem/Solution to show how they impact one another. Use this report to make sure your structure is unified, rather than being just a collection of individual parts.

Treatment with Structure Report for "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy"

Chapter #1 - Total revision of the Federal Constitution (29 May 1874)

- a) establishing federal responsibility for defense, trade, and legal matters, leaving all other matters to the cantonal governments.
- b) Popular initiative; Referendum and election of Representatives
- c) women's suffrage excluded

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #2 - CH Ancien Régime 1712-1798

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #3 - A 1789-1800

- 1789 birth of Heinrich Weiss
- 1790 birth of Katharina Morel; 1800 mother died
- 1797 birth of Meta Heusser

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #4 - CH French Revolution and Napoleon 1798-1814

- Die «Franzosenzeit»: Helvetik und Médiation 1798-1814:
- 1. Helvetic Revolution 1798 (Helvetic): Jewish emancipation
 - 2. Act of Mediation 5 March 1803 (Mediation)

- 1798 Second coalition
- 1801 Alexander I. crowned
- 1802 Zürich bombarded
- 1804 Gerold Meyer von Knonau born
- 1804 France becomes constitutional monarchy
- 1805 Third coalition
- 1806 French Prussian War & Continental system
- 1812 Russian Campaign
- 1813 Alliance between England and Sweden.
- 1813 The opening of a Peace Congress in Prag is close.
- 1813 Terrible war armament at all sides.
- 1813 Entrenchment works at Vienna.
- 1815 Congress of Vienna

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #5 - A 1804-1806

- 1804 Bockenkrieg - HeScM; war with one self
- 1800 MoKaK's mother died; work life
- 1806 WeH high school Aarau
- 1806 Bergsturz Goldau; MoKaK + HeScM
- 1806 MoKaK married Peyer

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #6 - A 1808-1811

- 1808 MoKaK visiting Schwyz & friendship with Abyberg

1809 Heinrichsfest Schwyz
1810 Heusser arrives at Hirzel
1811 Gessner last seen

1809 Peyer leaves for Marseille
1809 MoKaK in Kriens with Aunt
1810 MoKaK travels to Marseille
1811 March to Paris; Audience with the Majesties

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #7 - B 1800-1817

SiMuC

1800 Landwirtschaftlicher Verein. Vereinigung mit den Freisinnigen gegen die Stadt-Herrschaft. Kampf für unmittelbare Volkswahlen. Versammlung in Sempach. Leu's Achtung für unabhängige Männer. Verfassungsabstimmung, S. 7—13.

1801 Birth of Constantin Siegwart in Lodrino
1808 Death of his parents
1808 Siegwart-Müller became foster son of parson Josef Maria Regli in Seelisberg
1815 Federal Treaty of August 1815.

HiB

1801 Birth of Johannes Hirzel; Bernhard Hirzel's brother
1806 Death of Regula Brunner, Bernhard Hirzel's grandmother
1806 Birth of Anna Holzhalb, future wife of Johannes Hirzel and sister in law of Bernhard Hirzel.
1807/08 Birth of Bernhard Hirzel, Enge (today Zürich)
1811/10 Birth of Maria Elisa Tobler, Hirzel's future wife
1813/ Death of Johannes Hirzel, Bernhard Hirzel's grandfather

---- HeSiE

1817/05/10 Emma Charlotte Siegmund is born in Berlin
1817/05/31 Georg Herwegh is born in Stuttgart.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #8 - B 1818-1826 (Studies and Spiritual awakening)

SiMuC

1818 School in Altdorf
1818 Der Aufenthalt in Luzern. Freundschaft mit Ludwig Keller, Eduard Kathry, Joseph Kölscher u.A. Professor Brandstätter, S. 10-11.
1818 Studium in Solothurn. Professor Weissenbach. Stiftung des Rütlivereins, S. 12—15.
1818 Ferien in Bürglen. Freundschaftsbund mit Melchior Tschümperlin, S. 11—12.
1819 Siegwart-Müller studied philosophy, political sciences and jurisprudence in Würzburg and Heidelberg. - "Religiöse Umwandlung"

HiB

1819 Hirzel starts his studies at the grammar school at the Schola Carolina at the Grossmünster in Zürich
1823/12 Hirzel graduates from the 3rd class of the grammar school and enters the Collegium humanitatis at the Fraumünster (upper school)
1825/10 Birth of Johannes Hirzel, Bernhard Hirzel's nephew. Emigrates 1863 to Brasil. With his daughter Anna Maria Hirzel, the line has survived until current times.
1825/12 Hirzel graduates from upper school and enters the Collegium Carolinum at the Grossmünster, focus on Classis philologica (ancient languages, history), Classis philosophica.

1825 Marriage of Johannes and Anna Hirzel-Holzhalb

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #9 - A 1812-1813

1812 MoKaK march to Lüttich; without knowing destiny
1812 Unification of the Grand Armée
1812 Letter to Anne-Marie; now I know what war means
1812 Napoleon joins his army
1812 At the Niemen; Marienwerder; Battle of Polozk
1812/12 Peyers leave Königsberg
1813 Napoleon arrives at Main, the Russians and the Prussians at Frankfurt.
1813 Flight to Switzerland; arrival at Lautenburg
1813 The French march over the Rhin to Germany.
1813 The French and the Prussians are meeting at the Elbe.
1813/05 Arrival at Basel; Katharina visits her family in Willisau and Reiden.
1813 Brand of Moscow
1813 Travel to Maastrich
1813/12 The Allies advance in Holland. Some private letters inform about the occupation of Colon.

1812 HeScM Gessner's funeral
1812 on the Aegeri
1812 News about Napoleonic war: strange weather
1812/12 News about Napoleon more defeat than victory

1813 In Switzerland: The Ticino is cleaned up by Italian troops.
1813 Meta Heusser's confirmation day.
1813/04 Voyage to St. Gallen
1813/08 Voyage to Rigi
1814 Alexander's entrance in Paris

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #10 - A 1815-1821

1815 HeScM Feyer der dreißig Jahre 1815.
1815 Johannis Abreise nach Bremen 1815.
1815/05 Babette
1815/06 Victory at Waterloo
1815/07 Ankunft von Frau Abyberg und Karoline Belmont,
1815/09-10 Schaffhausen with sad French
1815/10 Alexander in Zürich 1815.
1816/02 Aegeri, Schwyz; Abyberg
1816/06 Rellstab
1817 Nordlicht
1817 Sopron
1817/08 Letzte Speisung der armen Schulkinder
1817/09 On the Rigi with Anna; Albis; Hühnenberg
1817/12 Rellstab
1818/03 Vormittag Heußers Briefe - große Hoffnung! Abends er selbst - gewonnen und angeworben für das Reich Gottes. 1818. »Meine Seele erhebt den Herrn, und mein Geist hat in Gott, meinem Heiland gefrohlocket!«

1818/05 Abends 6 Uhr meine Verlobung mit Heussern, 1818. »Schenke, Herr auf meine Bitte Mir ein göttliches Gemüthe, Einen königlichen Geist! Mich als Dir verlobt, zu tragen, Allem freudig abzusagen, Was nur Welt und erdisch heißt!«

1818/07 Herisau

1819/08 Voyage to Rigi

1815/11 MoKaK Order to transfer to Gorum. Katharina hires a ship and manages the logistics.

1817/06 Arrival at Gorum

1821/1 21-days-travel to Switzerland in horse carrier through Aachen, Lüttich, Köln, Koblenz, Speyer, Salzbach, Freiburg, Basel, Zofingen, to Willisau; Dismissing from service. They can now return to Switzerland.

1820 WeH Teacher in Fehraltorf

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #11 - B 1826-1819

SiMuC

1826 Siegwart-Müller achieved citizenship in Uri.

1827-1832 Public prosecutor (Landesfürsprech) in Uri

1828 Siegwart-Müller married to Josefine Müller, daughter of Karl Martin Müller and sister of Vinzenz and Franz.

HiB

1826 Hirzel's engagement with Maria Elisa (Elise) Tobler

1826 Hirzel graduates from Classis philologica and philosophica and starts Classis theologica (theological studies)

1828 Hirzel graduates from theology.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #12 - 1830-1835

1830 July Revolution in Paris

1830-1833 Liberal constitutions in several Cantons

1830 Beschränkungen der Presse und Fremdenpolizei. Neutralitätserklärung und Truppenaufstellung bei der Usurpation von Louis Philipp in Frankreich. Erklärungen Frankreichs, Rußlands und Oesterreichs und Antwort des Vorortes Luzern. Verträge mit Frankreich, S.705—714.

HiB

1831/01 Hirzel passes his final exam at the Carolinum.

1831/02 Hirzel receives an award for his translation of Book of 4 Maccabees.

1831/03 Hirzel passes a church exam in dogmatic, exegesis and pastoral science by the Church Council.

1831/03 Hirzel preaches a sermon as part of the selection process as future pastor.

1831/03 Hirzel is ordained as VDM (Verbi divini minister); the statutes of an official minister of the Protestant Church.

1831/04 Hirzel in Berlin - Schleiermacher

1831/09 Hirzel in Paris

1831/12 In a letter, Educational counciler Johann Caspar Orelli presents to Hirzel the possibility for a position as lecturer in Hebrew and Biblical Greek was at the Theological Institut in Zürich.

1831 Pfäffikon becomes district capital instead of Kyburg.

1831 Johann Caspar Orelli (1787-1849) supports Hirzel in his search for a position as lecturer.

1832 Hirzel applies for a chair at the University - without success

1833/02 Hirzel receives his doctor's degree.

1833/03 The Educational council appoints Hirzel as outside lecturer (Privatdozent) for the University Zurich.

1833/04 The University starts its activity.
 1833 Studies in Berlin and Paris - Phd in Göttingen
 1833 Publication of Hirzel's "Sakuntala"

SiMuC - 1831

Vorschläge zu Aenderungen im Kanton Uri, S. 37—44.
 Fahrbarmachung des Gotthard und Dampfschiffahrt auf dem Vierwaldstättersee, S.44—47.
 Der Beisaßen-Handel im Kanton Schwyz, S. 47—49.
 Verfassungszwiste im Kanton Schwyz zwischen den innern und äußern Bezirken, 49—67.
 Landammann Reding, Ab-Yberg, Holdener und Schmid, S.67—73.
 Horn- und Klauenstreit im Kanton Schwyz, Landsgemeinde am Rothenthurm. Intervention des Vororts. Commissarien. Anträge derselben. Des Verfassers Secretariat. Landsgemeinden am Rothenthurm und in Einsiedeln, S. 73—120.
 Truppenaufgebot des Vororts. Entwaffnung, 120—131.
 Tagsatzung. Repräsentanten. Kantonsgemeinde. Sieg der Hornpartei. Amnestie, S. 131—138.
 Bürgerrechtsschenkung Einsiedelns an den Verfasser, S. 139—140.
 Leu wird Großrath. Er will ächte Volksfreiheit und Sparsamkeit. Er besorgt die Armenanstalt im Ibenmoos und übt Wohlthätigkeit, S. 13—16.
 SiMuC 1832 Siegwart-Müller achieved citizenship in Oberkirch.
 Siegwart-Müller send a short publication demonstrating his radical-liberal ideals to Casimir Pfyffer in order to apply for citizenship in Luzern.
 Schutzverein für die radikale Regierungen. Siebnerconcordat für gleichen Zweck.
 Protokollserklärung Leu's gegen das Concordat. Sein und Dr. Scherers und Leu's Ausschluß aus dem Großen Rath. Bestrafung selber durch das Gericht, S. 16—27.
 1833 Siegwart-Müller worked as attorney, editor and publisher of the "Volkszeitung".
 1833 Siegwart-Müller moved to Luzern.
 1834 Siewart-Müller was Second State Secretaty (Staatsschreiber)
 1834 Abberufung des Professors der Theologie Joseph Widmer. Wahl des Professor Joseph Fuchs. Vadenerconferenz. Einführung des Plazet. Abberufung von Pfarrer Anton Huber von Ussikon. Absetzung und Fortweisung von Professor Melchior Schlumpf, S. 41—17.

HeSiE

1832/05 Hambacher Fest

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #13 - CH The Swiss Confederation 1814-1847

Die Schweiz als Staatenbund 1814-1847:

1. Restauration 1814-1830; Karl Ludwig von Haller, Zar Alexander
2. The Liberal Constitutions 1830-1833

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #14 - A 1821-1837 (fictional meeting Meta-Katharina)

1821/04 HeScM married in Winterthur
 1821/06 Freytag mit Bonn - »Ihr seydt Israeliten!« -wunderbare Nacht 1821.
 1821/09 Rigi with Babette
 1821/09 Sturm in der Synode. 1821.
 1821/12 Auf Zürich mit Boßhart u. Peyer. 1821.
 1822/08 Son Theodor Diethelm born

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #15 - A 1823 fictional meeting in Luzern

1823/07 Luzern HeScM

1822-37 führte sie mit ihrem ersten Mann versch. Gastbetriebe

1823 Heinrich's sister dies and leaves her daughter with Katharina and Heinrich.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #16 - A 1823-1837

HeScM

1824 Aufzug der neuen Pfarrsleute (Burkhard)

1825/01 Geburt meiner ersten Tochter, Freytags Vormittags halb 12 Uhr. 1825.

1826 Christianchen sterbend, Montagabend, 1826.

1826/08 In Baden - Lindeneck

1826 Pfarrer Toblers Einzug 1826.

1827/06 Geburt meiner zweyten Tochter, Dienstag Vormittags um acht Uhr, (Johanna Louise)

1828/08 Uebergabe der Gedichte an Pestalutz, 1828.

1828/12 Sonntag mit Gerold Meyer und Wichelhausens

1829/05 Geburt meines dritten Sohnes, Dienstagmorgens halb 10 Uhr. 1829. (Heinrich Wilhelm) and early death

1829/07 Auf Baden mit Regeli, Theodor und Netti. 1829.

1830/12 Geburt meiner dritten Tochter, Montag Morgens neun Uhr. 1830. (Regula Sophie)

1831 Jammerszene mit der Heimathlosen 1831.

1832/10 Missionsfest in Zürich 1832.

1833/01 Freytag Nachts der Griechen. 1833. (Karl Heinrich Schweizer)

1833/01 Samstag - Brief von Albert Knapp. 1833.

1833/11 Zwyte Pfarrerwahl in Wollishofen. 1833. »Was Er Ihm vorgenommen.« etc.

1834/04 Seewen & Schwyz; Abyberg

1834/08 Wollishofen

1822/02 Katharina and Heinrich move to Sursee and run the Inn "Zum Rössli".

1825 Katharina and Heinrich leave the "Rössli" and start the "Bad Rothen" in Littau during two years.

1827 Katharina lease the Inn "Engel" in Luzern.

1833/06 Fire in Luzern ("Luzerner Stadtbrand")

1833 Luzern: A modern, liberal constitutional proposal is rejected.

1826 WeH Mietglied des Amtsgerichts Kyburg

1826 Weiss married Anna Barbara Tobler. no further information on Anna Barbara Tobler

1827 Marries Margaretha Zwicky

1830/12 Weiss becomes member of Grand Council by the guilds

1830 Abolition of tithes, claims of the Ustertag 1830, Snells proposal of a liberal Constitution

1831

1831/03 Weiss becomes Regierungsrath (former kleiner Rat) with the acceptance of the new Constitution of March 20, 1831.

1832 President of the Police Council, something like a Superintendent . Recorded as the "leader" of the county.

1833/01 Downsize of the bulwark

1833 Foundation of the Savings Bank of the District Pfäffikon

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #17 - B 1836-1839 (Strauss)

HiB

1836 Hirzel votes in favour of David Friedrich Strauss

1837

Pastor Hans Jakob Vogel, pastor of Schwerzenbach, dies.

Hirzel applies for the vicariate, after the death of H.J. Vogel until the ordination of H. Schweizer.

According to his own words in his "Rückschau" he considered this a favor ["Gefälligkeit"].

Hirzel is accepted as vicar in Schwerzenbach.

Hirzel leaves Schwerzenbach.

1837 (see also HeScM)

Heinrich Schweizer becomes pastor of Schwerzenbach.

Pfarrer Hans Jakob Meyer, former pastor of Pfäffikon, is appointed as pastor of the cantonal prison in Oetenbach.

Hirzel sends his application for the vacancy in Pfäffikon to Antistes Gessner.

1837/10 Ordination of Pastor Bernhard Hirzel in Pfäffikon.

1837 Dr. Scherr und Berufung von Strauß durch Bürgermeister Hirzels Stichentscheid, Committee gegen die Berufung, 254—261.

1837 Hirzel moves his furnitures to Pfäffikon.

1838/02 Brand of Uster, in the night.

1838/02 Collection of food and clothes in the parish.

1838/02 Hirzel is president of the Fire Controll Commission. Until July he convokes 10 meetings and helps actively in the cleaning up and re-building of the town.

1838/02 Hirzel moves to Pfäffikon.

1838/02 Hirzel starts his work as pastor in Pfäffikon.

1838/07 Hirzel reports to the Church council the truly Christian compassion [ächte christliche Theilnahme] of the people of Pfäffikon.

1839 Election of David Friedrich Strauss for the chair of theology.

1839/01 During the parish Chapter, Hirzel relativates the risk of a possible appointment of Strauss in the

1839/02 Hirzel motivates the church committee to wait, only an "open revolution" could remove a legally elected person.

1839/03-04 The "Wilhelm Tell" starts a long line of defamation by different newspapers against Hirzel and the parish assembly.

The conservative "Zürcher Freitags-Zeitung" and the radical "Republican" publish their opinion on the Assembly of March 6. The "Republican" uses the word "terrorism".

The "Beobachter" defends Hirzel's implication as correct, and rejects the defamation of the "Republikaner", relativating his role as "leader".

1839/04 Hirzel criticizes the religious teaching by Karl Kramers, teacher at the newly founded secondary school [Sekundarschule]. He tries to motivate the Commission of the Secondary School [Sekundarschulkommission] to remove Kramer. He is not successful until Kramer takes a pro-government position in respect to the Zürichputsch.

1839/08 Meeting of the Parish Chapter (Pastoralgesellschaft Pfäffikon). Hirzel gives a speech "Jetzt ist eine Revolution [...] von der Regierung ausgegangen."

Decan Schweizer describes the Faith Committee as a tool of God, during the parish Chapter.

1839/10 Divorce of Johannes and Anna Hirzel-Holzhalb

SiMu (see HiB)

1837 Editor of the "Schweizer Bundeszeitung". - comments on Strauss affair and Zürichputsch

1837 Siegwart-Müller elected indirectly as Grand Councilor of Luzern.

1837 He worked together with his friend Christoph Fuchs, in favor of the radical-liberal church policy reforms.

1838 Note Montebello's für Ausweisung von Ludwig Napoleon Bonaparte. Tagsatzungs-Verhandlungen. Rede Kern's. Vortrag Monnard's. Tagsatzungscommission. Schreiben

Napoleon's an den Großen Rath von Thurgau. Note von Molé. Bericht der Commission.

Dreifaches Commissionsgutachten. Rede des Gesandten von Thurgau. Reden von Rigaud,

Monnard und Calame, S. 811—846.

Treiben des Nationalvereins. Versammlungen in Langenthal. Verhandlungen des Großen Rathes von Luzern. Rede von Casimir Pfyffer. Großer Rath von Bern. Schreiben Napoleon's an Thurgau. Abordnung an die Krönung des Kaisers von Oesterreich. Tagesbefehl Aymard's. Proclamation von Genf, Waadt und Bern. Antwort der Tagsatzung an Frankreich, T. 846-867. Organisation des Schützenvereins, Antwort von Molé. Abdankung der eidgenössischen Truppen. Rechtsansicht über das Fortweisungsbegehren. Oesterreichs Note wegen Aufhebung des Flüchtlingsconclusums. Der Streit Basellands und Luzerns wegen Auslegung der Verträge mit Frankreich, S. 868—885.

1838 Towards the end of the '30s brakes with the radical-liberals and joined the Catholic-conservative reform movement.

1838 Siegwart-Müller rejected his election to the Small Council.

1838 He spoke in favor of the Klauen-Party, during a conflict about social politics relating the Commons (Allmende) in Schwyz.

1839/07 Verfassungen vor und nach 1830. Verfassung seit 1815. Erhebung des Unter-Wallis. Verfassung vom 19. Jänner 1839. Vermittlung des Vorortes. Commissarien. Antrag zur Reconstituierung. Tagsatzungsbeschluß vom 11. Heumonath 1839. Einsprache von Oberwallis und Geistlichkeit, 629—646.

1839/08 Verfassung vom 3. Augstmonat. Abermalige Vermittlung der Tagsatzung. Entlassung von C. de la Harpe. Auflehnung der neuen Regierung gegen die Commissarien und den Bischof. Untersuch über die Annahme der Verfassung vom 3. Augstmonat. Aufmahnung von Truppen. Begehren um Einberufung der Tagsatzung. Neuer Vermittlungsvorschlag. Unterwerfung des Oberwallis durch Gewalt. Rathlosigkeit des Vorortes Zürich, S. 646—676.

HeSiE

1837/07 Voyage through Switzerland.

1839/07 Herwegh deserts and flees to Switzerland.

1839/07 Recreatory stay in Karlsbad.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #18 - B 1839 (Züriputsch - Jesuits)

SiMuC

1839 Calling of the Jesuits to the institutions of higher education by Josef Leu. Led to a conflict between the conservative cantons.

1839 Des Verfassers Urtheil über die Zürcherbewegung. Glücks falsche Bulle. Bestreben der radikalen Tasatzungsgesandten, die radikale Regierung zu halten. Dr. Casimir Pfyffer und Laurenz Baumann, S. 313—328.

Scheidung und Beschreibung der politischen Parteien. Beginn des Kampfes für Verfassungsrevision. Deutsche Partei von Glück und Snell. Streit mit dem „Eidgenossen“.

Concordianer. Siegwart-Müllers Kampf mit dem „Eidgenossen“ wegen Dr. Strauß, 329—354. Anklage von Schultheiß Kopp gegen Siegwart-Müller. Dessen Verteidigung und Absetzung als Staatsschreiber. Weitere Verfolgung wegen eines Zeitungsartikels, 354—376.

1839 Sturz der Regierung von Tessin durch Luvini und dessen Gewalttaten. Verfassungsrevision im Kanton Solothurn. Gewaltthaten gegen die Führer des Volkes, S. 377-386.

Revision im Aargau. Katholikenversammlung in Mellingen. Bittschrift der Geistlichkeit. Zuschrift des Bischofs, 386—390.

1839 Siegwart-Müller fought the conservatives in his news paper, but already wrote in favor of the "true sovereign of the people (Volssouveränität)" against representational democracy, which would have consequences for Zürich.

1839 Die Conferenzen der katholischen Stände, S. 103-110.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #19 - A 1839 (Strauss)

HeScM

1839/01 Heußer von Zürich heim mit der Nachricht von Straußens Berufung.

1839/02 Ausbruch der dritten Gesichtrose 1839.

1839/02 Heußer in Wädenschweil, Straußische Versammlung 1839

1839/02 Gemeindsversammlung – Glockengeläute, 1839.

1839/03 Zweite Gemeindsversammlung 1839.

1839/08 Pfarrerkonferenz in Zürich 1839.

1839/08 Zarembo

.

Referenced Story Points:**Chapter #20 - A 1834-1838 (Weiss-Siegwart)**

WeH

1834 Official salt merchant (Salzfaktor)

1834 Becomes District Judge

1834 Becomes coronel of the Swiss Confederate troupes

1834 Becomes member of the radical-liberal Free-thinking Party

1834 Takeover of the road traffic system by the Cantonal government

1834 Improvement of the legal system in the interest of the people

1835 Becomes Präsident des Grossen Rats

1835 On of the founders of the secondary school in Fehraltorf in 1835.

1836/06 Member and Quaestor of the Swiss welfare organisation, Schweizerische
Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft1837/06 Beschwerde des Heinrich Weiß von Fehraltorf über den Straßenzug von da über das
Ried nach Rüti.1837/07 Petitions of Heinrich Weiss in Fehraltorf concerning the road from Fehraltorf through
Rüti.

1838 Becomes President of the War Council

1838 Envoy of the Swiss Confederate Diet (Tagsatzungsgesandter)

1838 Becomes again member of the State Council

SiMuC - 1835

Ausweisungen der Flüchtlinge aus dem Kanton Bern. Abermalige Antwort des Vorortes an die
Mächte. Androhung der Grenzsperr. Nachgeben des Vorortes Zürich. Billigung des Vorortes
durch die Stände. Mißbilligung durch Bern und Luzern. Oeffentliche Mißbilligung durch Dr.
Casimir Pfyffer und Landammann Baumgartner. Volksversammlung in Zürich und Aufruf
derselben an das Schweizvolk. Wohlwollende Antworten der Mächte, S. 730—740.Die Badener- und Luzernerconferenz. Schritte gegen die Nuntiatur. Professor Christoph Fuchs,
141—147.

St Gallisches Staatskirchengesetz, 147—150.

Adressen der Luzernergeistlichkeit, S. 151—165.

Absetzung des Pfarrers Huber von Ussikon, S. 165-176.

Der Streit um die Probstwahl in Solothurn. Die Statuten des baselschen Domkapitels, S.
176—179.Einsprache des Bischofs von Basel gegen die Badenerconferenzartikel und gegen das
aargauische Schulgesetz und Warnungen gegen staatskirchliche Neuerungen. Proclamation
des Großen Rathes gegen den Bischof. Absetzung Von Dekanen durch die aargauische
Regierung. Protestation des Bischofs dagegen. Gutachten des Kirchenrathes an den Großen
Rath, S. 179—199.Staatseit der Priester. Vermittlung durch die Konferenz und Abordnung von Schultheiß Amrhyn
und Staatsraths von Röll. Hervorrufung von Unruhen durch die Regierung von Aargau.

Verweigerung des unbedingten Staatseides. Leistung des bedingten. Veharren auf der

Absehung der Geistlichen. S. 199—222.

Verfolgung von Dekan Groth und Professor Schlumpf. Absetzung und Fortweisung desselben aus dem Kanton Luzern. Verletzung und Zerstörung des Vereinsrechtes im Aargau, S. 222—241.

Des Verfassers Widerspruch gegen die Radikalen, sein Prozeß gegen fünfzehn Advokaten. S. 242-253.

Wahl in den Großen Rath. Leu's Handlungsweise, S. 48—50.

MoKaK

1835 Bau des Hotel Schwanden, erstes (und neben dem Schweizerhof) bis 1855 einziges Aussichtshotel am See

1836 Projekt Quaianlage kommt nicht zu stande

1837/02 Carnival. Heinrich Peyer lies already a while ill in bed and dies that day from lung hemorrhage, in presence of Katharina.

1837/10 Katharina leaves the "Engel" and receives a "Silver Spoon" from the "Trockenbund".

1838/01 Katharina marries the ten years younger Josef Morel. and runs a textile business

HeScM

1836/01 Entschlafen meiner geliebten Mutter ihr letztes Lächeln. 1836. »Du kannst durch die Todestüren Träumend führen«

1836/10 Geburt meiner vierten Tochter, Montag Morgens 10 Uhr. 1836.

1836/10 Usteris Abendbesuch, 1836.

1837/04 Annas Begräbnisstag 1837.

1837/07 Pfäfers

1838 Wolishofen; Pfr. Schaff

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #21 - B 1840-1843 (Siegwart-Herwegh)

HeSiE

1840/03 Death of Jules Piaget, whome Emma calles her "beloved brother".

1841/07 Herwegh's "Gedichte eines Lebendigen" are published.

1841/09 Emma Siegmund reads the "Gedichte eines Lebendigen".

1841 Emma Siegmund: Summer holiday on the island Helgoland.

1842/11 Georg Herwegh's triumph tour through the German countries.

1842/11 First encounter between Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh.

1842/11 Engagement of Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh at the Siegmund estate.

1842/11 Herwegh's audience by Friedrich Wilhelm IV.

1842/11 Herwegh travels onward to Königsberg.

1842 Summer holiday on the island Helgoland.

1842/03 Marriage of Emma Siegmund and Georg Herwegh in Baden, Switzerland.

1842/03 Extended Honeymoon.

1842/03 Encounter with the "Handwerkerkommunisten" Weitling and Becker in Geneva. Voyage to Southern France and Italy. 1842/04 Bathing holiday in Ostende.

1843/09 The couple Herwegh accomodates in an apartement in Paris, next to Marx and Ruge.

1843/09 Beginning friendship between Herwegh and the Countess 1843/ 11Mari d'Agoult (Daniel Stern).

1843/12 Second part of the "Gedichte eines Lebendigen" are published.

1843/12 Horace Herwegh is born.

1843/12 The "Deutsche Bote" is prohibited, letter to the King. 1843/12 Expulsion of Herwegh from the Kingdoms Prussia and Saxon.

SiMuC

1840/11 Siegwart-Müller called the Central Committee of the Ruswiler Club for a meeting. He was

secretary and Josef Leu president of the club.

1840/11 Siegwart-Müller suspended as state secretary as a threat for the public order.

1840/12 Siegwart-Müller ceased from his position as state secretary by the Grand Council.

1840 Jakob Robert Steiger draws a potrait of Constantin Siegwart-Müller

1840 Verfassungsrevision

1840 Landsgemeinde in Nidwalden. Landsgemeinde in Obwalden. Landsgemeinde in Zug.

Zuschrift an den Ruswilerverein. Beeidigung der Wehrmannschaft im Kanton Luzern.

Großrathsbeschluß. Proclamation an das Luzernervolk. Adresse von 17,000 Luzernern an den Großen Rath [Hornerpetition 1840], Schwyzerischer Volksverein. Volksverein im Kanton Freiburg, S. 295—324.

1841/03 Siegwart-Müller sends his "Bemerkungen und Wünsche [Comments and Desires]" from Altorf to Luzern.

1841/05 Regular electios of the Grand Council brought Siegwart-Müller to his position as counciler.

1841 Josef Leu founded his people's party (Volkspartei). Siegwart-Müller kept distanciated.

1841 The monastery affair (Klosterfrage) in Canton Aargau.

1841 Siegwart-Müller wird Redaktor der Gesetze. Vetogesetz. Gesetz über Schiedsgerichte.

Organisationsgesetz. Gesetz über Verwaltungsstreitigkeiten. Polizeibefugnisse. Commissionen oder Abtheilungen des Regierungsrathes mit ihren Befugnissen. Amtsstatthalter. Staatsanwalt.

Organisation der Gerichte. Oganisation der Gemeinden. Verantwortlichkeitsgesetz.

Finanzgesetz. Dampsschiffahrt. Geschäftsordnungen. Civilrechtsverfahren, S. 208— 249.

1841 Erziehungswesen. Erziehungsrath. Erziehungsgesetz. Gemeindeschulen. Kantonsschule.

Er[ö]ffnung derselben. Verlegung des Lehrerseminars nach St. Urban, Leistung und

Organisation desselben. Taubstummenanstalt. Wiederherstellung des Ursulinerklosters in

Luzern. Vertrag und Eröffnungsfeier. Dienstleherschwestern in Baldegg, Einführung der

Lehrschwestern im Waisenhaus Luzern. Gesetz darüber, S. 249—313.

1841 Note Metternich's von 1841. Englische Note wegen den Fleischraaren. Französische Note.

Die Philippika von Neuhaus gegen diefe Noten. Note Mousson's. Antwort Guizot's. Note von

Oesterreich, Sardinien, Preußen und Rußland, S. 886—913.

1842 Siegwart-Müller proposed a middle way, joining secular priests (clerici saeculari) under the command of a rector. Further, he feigned lack of knowledge about the current situation of the Society of Jesus.

1843 Tagsatzungsverhandlungen. Wiederherstellung von drei Frauenklöstern, S. 494—496.

1843/09 Siegwart-Müller proposed to "refer the conduct of the affair to a permanent conference, along with some instructions on actions military defense becoming the foundation of the first consultation from which the further developments and finally resulted in the joining of an actual separate alliance arose".

1843 Envoy of the Confederate Diet.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #22 - B 1844-1846 (climax)

HiB

1844/02 Hirzel is accused in the "Boten von User" for the lack of a final balance for the expenses of the Fire Control Committee. Further defamations follow during the following monthes.

1844/02 Hirzel accuses the "Boten von Uster" defamation, but his accusation is rejected by the court of Uster.

1845/03 The "Schweizerische National-Zeitung" blames Hirzel to have participated in the Putsch motivated by revenge.

1845/09 Hirzel applies to the Educational council, Burgomaster Zehnder, for a chair at the University. It was the first time that somebody applied for a chair who worked before as outside lecturer at the university. Due to his dual expertise in philosophy and theology both departments were involved.

1846 Orelli supports Hirzel's re-habilitation (Wiederhabilitierung)

1846/10 Hirzel publishes his lectures, including one about the grammar of the dialect of Zurich.

Not one single student wants to inscribe.

1846/11 Bernhard Hirzel and Marie Welti travel to Paris.

SiMuC

1844/03 First Volunteerism movement.

1844/03 Emma discovers Georg Herwegh's affair with Marie d'Agoult, writes in her diary.

1844/06 Weberaufstand in Schlesien.

1844/07 Emma takes up the fight with her rival, competes in the aesthetic literary salons and begins her political activity.

1844/12 Veto agitation. First Volunteerism movement.

1844 Siegwart-Müller was Schultheiss (chief magistrate).

1844:

Palmerston's Befehl an Dufour, mit dem Sonderbund fertig zu machen. Konferenz in London und in Neuenburg. Französische Note. Antwort der Tagsatzung. Oesterreichische Note.

Europäische Politik, S. 960—671.

Regierung von Tessin. Ausschreibung von Hatt und Siegwart-Müller. Kriegskasse.

Oeconomische Neckerei und Plünderung. Eidgenössische Kasse. Contribution. Internirung.

Katzenmusik. Landesverrathsprozeß, S. 972—984.

Successfully leads a bloodless Coup

Appointed President of the Confederate Diet

Siegwart-Müller supported secretly Leu in his plan to install the Jesuit Order.

Wuth der Presse und des Schützenvereins in Basel. Bewegung in Willisau. Truppeneinstellung in Bern, Aargau und Baselland. Militärische Vorkehrungen in Luzern. Aufruhr in der Stadt.

Freischärler an der Emmenbrücke. Greuelthaten derselben. Einrücken der Regierungstruppen.

Entlassung der Truppen. Pläne der Aufrührer, namentlich J. R. Steiger's. Benehmen des Stadtmanns Isaak. Zusammenhang der Aufrührer mit Auswärtigen. Vorläufige radikale Zeitungsberichte. Proclamation der Regierung. Großrathsbeschlüsse. Deutsche

Gesellenvereine. Beglückwünschungen von Neuenburg, den Urkantonen, der Stadt im Hof, der österreichischen Gesandtschaft, dem Bischof von Basel. Dankfest. Gefallene und Verwundete, S. 690-740.

1845/04 Second Volunteerism movement.

1845/05 Elections of the Grand Council. Rejection of Siegwart-Müller led to an absence of the representation of the conservatives in the council.

1845/11 Installation of the Jesuits

1845/12 Conference on the Federal Treaty of August 1815 in order to protect sovereignty and cantonal rights.

1845/12 Siegwart-Müller "led the organization of seven Roman Catholic cantons into a secret defensive league, the Sonderbund [...], over which he presided as head of the war council".

1845

Murder of Josef Leu.

Appointed Head of the War Council

Calling of the War Council

Siegwart-Müller searched for support from the Polish, Carlist and other powers.

1846

Foundation of the Boromäische Akademie

Zürich was presiding city of the Swiss Diet. Decided 10 to 2 votes in favor of dissolving the Sonderbund and sent an appliance to Luzern.

The War Council was busy with the assignation of the Commander in Chief.

HeSiE

1845/08 Herwegh begins his studies in natural sciences together with the marine biologist Karl Vogt.

Referenced Story Points:**Chapter #23 - A 1839-1844 Züriputsch**

WeH

1839 Participates in the Zuriputsch
 1839 Moves to Winterthur
 1839 Drappery merchant in Winterthur
 1842/08 Member of the Cantonal council of Education
 1842 Member of the Grand Council
 1842 State council Heinrich Weiss' opposition to the editorial of the Zürcher Blätter

1839 Katharina is shareholder of the Stadttheater Luzern, which is under construction.
 1844/06 Josef Morel, after much worries due to family issues, and heritage disputes, dies
 inexpectatly. Katharina has to restructure her financial budget.

1840/04 Fahrt nach Goldau mit Marie W. 1840.
 1840/07 Rigireise 1840. Die Pariserinnen – Passavant – Stunde auf dem Känzeli – Abend auf
 Kulm – der Nassauer. –
 1840 Wollishofen, Zürich
 1841/04 Annchens Confirmationstag im Neumünster. Hoherdonnerstag 1841.
 1841 Langes Predigt, Ostermontag, heim, 1841.
 1841/09 Rigi with Schaf
 1842/8 Maria Himmelfahrt auf Gubel – der Schwerverwundete – 1842.
 1842/10 Langes Synodapredigt 1842.-Langes Sangverein
 1842/11 Alle krank – Hagenbuch v. Lunkhofen wieder da – Abends Billet von Wild. 1842.
 1843/07 Theodors Brief – »nach Berlin, nach Berlin.« 1843.
 1844/06 Alexander in der Bibelgesellschaft in London, 1844.
 1844/10 Sonntagabend nach Zürich. Szene im Dampfschiff mit dem großen Alex. 1844.

Referenced Story Points:**Chapter #24 - A 1844-1847 (Freischaaren)**

MoKaK

1844/10 Freischaarenzug (Volunteerism movement) defeated by the government of Luzern.
 1844 Sie gehörte zum Kreis der sog. Pfefferfrauen, die 1844-45 die Freischärler unterstützten.
 1844 Das Hotel wurde 1844/45 durch die Brüder Xaver und Josef Plazidus Segesser als Bau mit
 15 Achsen gebaut.
 1844 Bau der Quaianlage Schweizerhof durch die Stadt, teilweiser Abbruch der Holzbrücke
 1845/07 Katharina receives a thank you letter from Steiger. Katharina considers him in her
 testament.
 1845 The hotel "Schweizerhof" opens as first Grand Hotel in Luzern.
 1846/05 Katharina starts the management of the Berggasthof "Kaltbad" together with her foster
 daughter Katharina Peyer.

HeScM

1845/03 Theodor in Prag, 1845.
 1845/03 Theodors letzter Brief von Berlin.
 1845/03 Gritli Lochers Abreise nach Indien. 1845.
 1845/04 Sieg bei Luzern 1845.
 1845/09 Johannas Heimkehr von Yverdon. 1845.
 1847/02 Bümpliz 1847.
 1847/04 Elisens Sterben in Bümpliz, †Ostermontag† Nachts 11 Uhr. »Sie sind gekommen aus
 großer Trübsal.« 1847.
 1847/07 Pfäfers
 1847/09 Egeri mit Heidegger 1847.

WeH

1846 Editor of the "Landboten"

1846 Resigns his citizenship of Fehraltorf and becomes citizen of Winterthur

1847/07 Letter of Weiss to Escher on the acceptance of the position as Staatsschreiber

1847/08 Letter of Weiss to Escher about Escher's health

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #25 - A 1847 (Sonderbund War)

MoKaK

1847/11 Sonderbund War.

1849/09 Fire in the "Kaltbad" destroys it completely.

1849/09 Katharina has to remain in bed during one month after saving people and goods in the fire.

1849/11 Katharina start the management of the hotel "Schweizerhof" together with her niece Joséfin and Katharina Peyer.

1849/11 Richard Wagner was though by warrent throughout Germany because of his involvement with the Dresden rebellion of 1849. After 1853 in the state of Hessen the performances of the works of the composing "barricade fighter" were prohibited until 1866.

1852 Leave off of the debt to the Sonderbund.

HeScM

1847/07 Brand der Sihlbrücke, 1847.

1847/11 Zugs Uebergabe. 1847.

1847/11 Schlacht bei Luzern 1847.

Gefecht bei Wollerau u. Hütten – das blaue Zimmer –

1847/11 Luzerns Ueber- gabe 1847.

1849/07 Reise von Richtenschweil nach Pfäfers, mit Ricke u. Lisette Fäsi 1849. - Christian's Briefe

1850/01 Tante Regeli's Gespräch mit Amaliens Vater, in Zürich, 1850.

1850/02 Sonntagabend mit dem Flüchtling: Johann Krieger, 1850.

1850/07 Fehraltorf – 1850.

1850/08 Bis Sewen 1850. - Gotthard

1850/09 Der Kinder Rigireise mit beiden Reginen 1850.

1851/07 Theodors Trauungstag 1851. - Engadin

1852/09 Johannas Hochzeittag 1852.

WeH

1847/ Editor of the "Winterthurer Zeitung"

1847 Becomes president of the Grand Council.

1848/06 Dies in Winterthur

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #26 - B 1847 - 1848 (Siegwart - Herwegh - Poland)

SiMuC

1847/01 Zürich's Anfrage. Auflehnung des Bezirkes Murten, S. 111-120.

Aufbruch in Murten. Zug gegen Murten. Benehmen des Vorortes Bern. Proclamation der Regierung. Erfolglosigkeit der Untersuchungen. Dankfest für Freiburgs Rettung, S. 219-229.

1847/04 Wahlsieg der Radikalen. James Fazy. Zustimmung Genfs zur Gewalt gegen die katholischen Stände. Auflösung der öconomischen Gesellschaft durch Fazy. Crotti di Costigliole, S. 61-82.

1847/07 In Bern, the Swiss Diet achieved finally majority in favor of the dissolution of the

Sonderbung, given that it was incompatible with the Convederate Treaty.

1847/12 Flees the Country after defeat in the Sonderbund war (Wallis, Mailand,)

1848/03

"Grussadresse" to the French people. The emigrants found the "Deutsche demokratische Legion", which shall bring success to the revolution in Germany.

Revolution in Vienna. Metternich is overturned.

Barricade fights in Berlin.

The "Deutsche demokratische Gesellschaft" elects Georg Herwegh for their President.

1848/04 Camille Herweg dies.

1848/04 The Legion waits in Strassbourg for the gathering with Hecker and Struve. Emma Herwegh crosses as diplomat of the Legion the enemy lines twice.

1848/04 The Legion crosses the Rhine. Emma Herwegh marches four days and four nights in men's clothes with the Legion through the Black Forest without success. Friedrich Hecker and Gustav Struve are already defeated.

1848/04 Battle and defeat of the Legion by Dossenbach. Georg and Emma Herwegh escape.

1848/06 Emma Herwegh is sought by warrant for "high treason" and writes against the smear campaign the work: "Die Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion".

HeSiE

1847/05 Camille Herweg is born.

1847/08 Emma Herwegh travels to Berling and visits in the prison the Polish insurgents around Mieroslowski who are sentenced to death.

1847/10 Unterhandlungen mit polnischen Generälen. Fürst Schwarzenberg. General Willhelm von Kalbermatten. 1847/11

General von Salis-Soglio, S. 230—245.

Der Bischof von Basel. Hirtenbrief des Bischofs von Chur, Hirtenbrief des Bischofs von Sitten.

Gelobniß des Freiburgervolkes. Wallfahrt nach Einsiedeln und Predigt von P. Gall Morell.

Wallfahrt zum Bruder Klaus. Hirtenbrief des Bischofs Chalons. Schreiben des Fürsten von

Hohenlohe. Außerordentliche Erscheinungen, S. 324—338.

The offensive into the Freiamt had to be ordered explicitly by Salis vom Kriegsrat on November 11, 1847.

Siegwart-Müller wanted to get into offensive, while Johann Ulrich v. Salis-Soglio and with him the majority of the Diet only accepted defensive actions. In the meantime Leu founded the Ruswiler Club and searched for religious means in order to promote the agitation further.

Luzerns Proclamation an die Truppen. General Salis an die Truppen. Wahl Maillardoz's zum Commandanten in Freiburg. Kriegsplan. Angriff vom Kriegsrathe beschloffen. Mangel an Nachrichten, S. 509—516.

Besetzung des St. Gotthard und Zug nach Tessin. Wahl des Ingenieurs Karl Emanuel Müller als Commandant des Zuges. Besetzung des Hospizes. Mord zweier Offiziere. Gefecht auf dem Gotthardabhänge. Sieg. Widerstand des Generals gegen einen Angriffskrieg. Zug in den Aargau. Kriegszustand im Kanton Luzern. Bildung des Kriegsgerichts. Tagesbefehl des Generals. Gefecht bei Geltwyl. Scheinangriff auf Menzikon, S. 517—537.

Truppen zur Besetzung des St. Gotthard. Zug in's Oberland von Graubünden vorbereitet. Angriff gegen die Tessiner. Sieg. Die Conservativen Tessin's. Verspätung der Walliser. Rückzug der Truppen, S. 582—594.

General von Salis-Soglio. Bestant und Organisation der Armee der sieben Stände.

Kriegscommissariat. Centralkasse. Angriff der eidgenössischen Kasse in Luzern. Vorsorgen für die Kaffen. Truppen und Waffen der fünf Kantone, S. 595—628.

Maßregeln Düfour's gegen Luzern. Proclamation desselben. Begehren eines Commandanten für Entlebuch. Kämpfe der Entlebucher mit den Bernern. Greuel der Letztern, S. 617-638.

1848/02 Revolution in France. Louise Phillippe is forced to resign.

1848/02 Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish the Communist Manifest ("Manifest der kommunistischen Partei").

1848/ Bärenklubb und Stiftung des Volksvereins und Stämpfli Präsident desselben, S. 13-15-

1848

Siegwart-Müller fled to Austria.

Siegwart-Müller fled to Alsace.

Siegwart-Müller in Germany, always fleeing from the revolutionary situation in Germany.

the newly elected Grand Council sanctioned Siegwart-Müller with a contribution of 20.000 Francs.

In consequence he was declared bankrupt. He never applied for amnesty.

1848 Versammlung deutscher Handwerker im Steinhölzlein zu Bern. Bayerns, Oesterreichs, Preußens, Badens und Württembergs Beschwerden und Maßregeln. Bern wendet sich umsonst an den Vorort Zürich. Kasthofer's Anzug im Großen Rathe. Berns Memorandum an die Geschäftsträger in Wien und Paris. Oesterreich, Bayern, Baden, Württemberg, Sardinien und Rußland fordern vom Vorort Bern beruhigende Zusicherungen. Der Vorort giebt sie. Frankreich billigt Oesterreichs Vorgehen. Antwort des Vorortes an Baden. Erwiderung von Baden. Glückwünschungsschreiben des Vorortes an den Kaiser von Oesterreich. Nochmaliger Schritt des Vorortes an die Mächte für den Kanton Bern, S. 741—762.
(see HeSiE)

1847/06 Death of Bernhard Hirzel, in Paris

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #27 - B 1849-1857 (Fall and rise)

HeSiE

1849/02 Ada Herwegh, daughter of Emma Herwegh, is born.

1849/07 Herwegh flees from Paris.

1849/09 Geneva. Georg Herwegh has a love affair with Natalie Herzen.

1850/07 The family Herwegh and the family Herzen rent a house in Nizza.

1851/01 Herzen's jealousy and dramatic discussions.

1851/04 Georg Herwegh separates from his family and goes to Zürich.

1852/02 Herzen forces his wife to make a "confession" and to write an good by letter to Herwegh.

1852/05 Natalie Herwen dies from pleurisy.

1852/07 Public accusations. The "Herzen-Affair" as international scandal.

1853/05 Emma Herwegh returns to Georg. In her salon there gather Liszt, Wagner, Keller, Semper and freedom fighters of all Europe.

1854/09 Herwegh gives his passport to the fleeing Orsini who is soon after arrested.

1856/03 Orsini achieves to escape the dungeon in Mantua thanks to the help of Emma Herwegh

SiMuC

1857 Siegwart-Müller moved to Uri and writes his autobiographical works

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #28 - B 1858-1875

HeSiE

1858/03 Orsini is executed after a bombing on Napoleon III.

1858/05 Marcel Herwegh, son of Emma Herwegh is born.

1860 Emma Herwegh translates the "Memoiren" of Garibaldi.

1863/07 Georg Herwegh enters Lasalles association "Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein" and becomes the representative of Switzerland.

1863/08 Herwegh finishes his "Bundeslied" - the first anthem of the German proletariat.

1864/08 Lassalle dies in consequence of a duell.

1866/05 Debts force the Heweghs to leave Zürich. They move to Baden-Baden.

1866/08 Herwegh becomes honorary correspondent of the I. International.

1867/04 Herwegh's library and his valuables are sold in a public auction in Zürich.

1867 Herwegh translates several Shakespear Dramas.

1868/08 The German "Schillerstiftung" rejects Emma Herwegh's application for a pension for Herwegh and pays a unique reimbursement of 250 Taler.

1870/07 Begin of the Franco-German War. Herwegh attack's Bismarck's politics of blood and iron ("Blut- und Eisen-Politik").

1871/01 Wilhelm I. becomes German Kaiser - Herwegh accuses the "Reich der Reichen" [the rich of the rich].

1875/04/07 Georg Herwegh dies due to a pulmonistis.

SiMuC

1863 Siegwart-Müller published the first volume of his autobiographical work "Ratsherr Josef Leu von Ebersol" in Altdorf.

1864 Siegwart-Müller published the second volume of his autobiographical work "Der Kampf zwischen Recht und Gewalt in der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft und mein Antheil daran" in Altdorf.

1866 Siegwart-Müller published the third volum of his autobiographical work "Der Sieg der Gewalt über das Recht in der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft" in Altdorf.

1869/01/13 Death of Constantin Siegwart-Müller in Altdorf (UR)

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #29 - CH Switzerland as a federal state (1848-1874)

1. Sonderbundskrieg
2. Modern Swiss Constitution of 12 September 1848: parliamentary federal State
 - 1848 Equality before the law (women)
 - Neuchâtel Crisis 1856/1857
 - Italian Wars of Independence 1859-1866
 - 1866 partial revision of the Constitution: right of abode for Jews except Aargau (1879) (Niederlassungsfreiheit)
 - Geneva Conventions 1868
 - 1869 (Zürich) ammended the Cantonal Constitution with: Popular initiative; Referendum and election of Representatives
 - Armée de l'Est ("Bourbaki army") 1870-1871
 - German-French War 1870-1871
 - Democratic Movement 1860-
 - Swiss Women's Movement 1860-1874 (begin of formal organisation)
 - (- Women's suffrage 1971 (through referendum of men!))
 - Kulturkampf 1873; 1874 prohibition of the Society of Jesus
 - Crisis of the Railway companies 1870-1898, Swiss National Railway (1870-1888), Nationalization

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #30 - A 1875 in Schweizerhof

Katharina Morel, Meta Heusser and Horace Herwegh (1843)

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #31 - A 1853-1860 (Glory)

HeScM

1854/02 Geburt meines zweiten Enkels, des kleinen Ulrichs, Friedrich Salomon,
 1854/07 Anfall der Hirnentzündung Theodorchens, 1854. & death
 1855/04 Geburt des dritten Enkels – Franz Theodor Ulrich, 1855.
 1856/06 Der fünfte Enkel geboren – Annas dritter Sohn – 1856. Paul Gustav.
 1856/10 Weiß von Berlin – gest. in Eger 1856.
 1856/12 Christian zum letzten Mal vor Brasilien 1856.
 1857/06 Geburt des sechsten Enkels – Johann Rudolf Maximilian – in Richtenschweil.
 1857. Zu Hause Einräumen der Herberge.
 1858/07 Geburt meines siebenten Enkels in St. Moritz 1858. (Georg Moritz Maximilian)
 1858/09 Spyris Hausweihe 1858. & Jacques Bruch
 1859/07 Geburt meiner ersten Enkelin in Richtenschweil. 1859.
 1859/10 Heußer vom Schlage getroffen 1859. Samstags.
 1860/06 Schaffhausen - Mühltal - Neuenkirch
 1860 Missionsfest 1860

MoKaK

1853/07 Queen Sophie of the Netherlads is guest at the Schweizerhof.
 1853 The Luzerner Tagblatt publishes a guest list of the "Schweizerhof".
 1854 Restructuration and amplification of the "Schweizerhof" according plans of Josef Placidus Segesser.
 1854 King Leopold I. of Belgium, is guest at the Schweizerhof.
 1856/03 Katharina writes in a letter how happy she is about her independence.
 1857 Verlust der Auftriebsrechte Segesser, Schweizerhof, und am Rhyn, Äusserer Weggis, 1857
 1857 schrieb Leo N. Tolstoi im Schweizerhof seine Erzählung „Luzern“
 1857 King Johann I. with family is guest at the Schweizerhof.
 Count Leo Tolstoi is guest at the Schweizerhof and writes about Luzern during his stage.
 1858 Katharina receives the "Médaille de St. Hélène" by Napoleon III.
 1858 The Luzerner Tagblatt recognizes Katharinas efforts during the Russian Campaign.
 1859 vollendete dort Richard Wagner sein Werk „Tristan und Isolde“.
 1860 Rechtsstreit des Bartholomäus Stumpf mit der Zentralbahn wegen der Rechnungsführung über den Unterbau der Strecke Emmenbaum-Luzern (schiedsgerichtliches Verfahren).
 Erweiterung des Bahnhofs Luzern. Dr. Theodor von Liebenau, Staatsarchivar, Luzern: Bericht über die Bahnhofanlage auf Fröschenburg, Luzern. Felsreinigung an der Krummenfluh (Reusstal). Unterhalt der Kantonsstrasse im Reusstal. Ernst Rudolf Mohr, Kantonsingenieur.
 Bahnhoffrage von Luzern.

Referenced Story Points:**Chapter #32 - A 1861-1870 (Lebensabend)**

MoKaK

1860 Rechtsstreit des Bartholomäus Stumpf mit der Zentralbahn wegen der Rechnungsführung über den Unterbau der Strecke Emmenbaum-Luzern (schiedsgerichtliches Verfahren).
 Erweiterung des Bahnhofs Luzern. Dr. Theodor von Liebenau, Staatsarchivar, Luzern: Bericht über die Bahnhofanlage auf Fröschenburg, Luzern. Felsreinigung an der Krummenfluh (Reusstal). Unterhalt der Kantonsstrasse im Reusstal. Ernst Rudolf Mohr, Kantonsingenieur.
 Bahnhoffrage von Luzern.

The family Segesser sells the "Schweizerhof".

1861 Katharina buys the Ziegelhütten-Liegenschaft from the Segessers. She starts a small guesthouse there, which she calls the "Tuilerienhaus" and is later known as "Pension Morel".
 1861 Katharina announces her guesthouse in the Luzerner Presse.
 1862/06 Processes against the opening of new guesthouses by the Stadtrath (City Council).
 1862/06 An official protocol mentions Katharina as legal owner of the guesthouse.

1863 Hotel Schweizerhof. 1863 bis 1865 wurde hinter dem Mitteltrakt die Küche sowie der Saal samt Wintergarten von Leonhard Zeugherr erstellt.

1863 Bau des Grossen Saals im Schweizerhof durch Zürcher Architekten Leonhard Zeugheer.
 1863 Gottfried Semper war bekanntlich mit Richard Wagner eng befreundet und hat für das Hotel Schweizerhof ein Deckengemälde und für Oberst Segesser von Brunegg eine Villa entworfen, die allerdings unausgeführt blieben.
 1864/07 Katharina's guesthouse is officially registered.

1865 hielten sich Kaiser Napoleon III. mit Kaiserin Eugénie im Schweizerhof auf und spendeten hohen Beifall für den soeben fertig gestellten neuen Saal.
 1865 Im gleichen Jahr traf sich König Ludwig II. von Bayern dort auf seiner ersten Schweizerreise mit Richard Wagner.

1868/69 Erneuerung des Hauptgebäudes und Bau der Verbindungspasserellen zu den Flügelbauten durch Adolf Brunner.
 1868 Bau des Hotel National
 1869 Katharina is asked to run the "National", but she rejects. She is ill of a lung infection.
 1870 The Grand-Hotel National is opened.

HeScM
 1861 Annas Einzug mit vier Söhnen. 1861.
 1861 Ega & Rizzio
 1861/09 Rigi
 1862 St. Gallen

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #33 - A 1874-1876

HeScM
 1874/10 Die dunkelste Herbstnacht. – Zwei Stunden nach Mitternacht Regelis Entschlafen.
 1874.
 1876/01 Meta Heusser died in Hirzel.

MoKak
 1876/03/07 Katharina Morel died in Luzern

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #34 - B 1877

HeSiE
 1877
 Emma Herwegh stays in Stuttgart. Friendship with Carl Mayer and Pfau. Reallocation to Paris.
 Publication of Herwegh's poems postmortem "Neue Gedichte together with Ludwig Pfau.
 Immediate prohibition.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #35 - A 1885-1893

MoKaK (dead)
 1885 bis 1905 baute der Schwager des Besitzers, Architekt Arnold Bringolf-Hauser, den kleinen Saal (parallel zum bestehenden Zeugheersaal), den Verbindungssaal, das Restaurant Galerie und das neubarocke Mansarddach.

1893 legte das Dampfschiff direkt vor dem Hotel an den Quai, damit Kaiser Wilhelm II. mit seinem Gefolge über den roten Teppich direkt in den Schweizerhof gelangen konnte, wo ihn der Bundesrat in corpore zu einem „Table d'hôte“ empfing.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #36 - B 1893

HeSiE

1893/04 Beginning friendship with Frank Wedekind.

1896 The magazin "Simplicissimus" opens with Herwegh poems. Thanks to the mediation of Wedekind the volume is published 1848 including Emma Herwegh's "Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion".

1901 Horace Herwegh dies in Paris.

1904/03/24 Emma Herwegh dies in Paris. She is 87 years old.

Referenced Story Points:

Chapter #37 - B Switzerland as a Direct Democracy (1874-1914)

Referenced Story Points:

Build Characters Report for "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy"

To fully explore the topic of a story or to completely state a story's argument, all aspects of the interactions between characters must be explored. The degree to which one aspect is developed compared to another is simply a matter of the author's emphasis and interest. However, if any interaction is not explored at all, it will leave a hole in the story.

The following "checklist" presents all of the one on one interactions between the characters you have created for "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy." They are grouped with the most frequently appearing characters higher in the list. As you develop the scenes of your story, refer to this list to make sure that each interaction is addressed at least once.

Even more beneficial, export this report to your word-processor and illustrate beneath each item in the checklist the specific scenario or event that you intend should communicate that aspect of a character's interaction to your audience.

The following interactions exist between the characters in "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy":

Alfred Escher's Characteristics (as the 1819-1882: *Economic liberal*)**Motivation**

Alfred Escher's motivation of **Temptation** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Conscience**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Disbelief**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Faith**.

Alfred Escher's motivation of **Hinder** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Help**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Oppose**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Support**.

Methodology

Alfred Escher's methodology of **Production** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Reduction**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Induction**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Deduction**.

Alfred Escher's methodology of **Reevaluation** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Evaluation**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Nonacceptance**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Acceptance**.

Evaluation

Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Determination** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Expectation**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Non-Accurate**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Accurate**.

Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Unending** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Ending**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Process**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Result**.

Purpose

Alfred Escher's purpose of **Inequity** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Equity**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Chaos**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Order**.

Alfred Escher's purpose of **Speculation** is in conflict with Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Projection**, amplified by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Change**, and diminished by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Inertia**.

Bernhard Hirzel's Characteristics (as the *1807-1847: The misunderstood prophet*)

Motivation

Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Feeling** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Logic**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Reconsider**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Consider**.

Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Uncontrolled** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Control**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Avoidance**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Pursuit**.

Methodology

Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Possibility** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Probability**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Potentiality**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Certainty**.

Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Protection** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Inaction**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Reaction**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Proaction**.

Evaluation

Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Hunch** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Theory**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Unproven**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Proven**.

Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Test** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Trust**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Cause**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Effect**.

Purpose

Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Desire** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Ability**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Thought**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Knowledge**.

Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Self Aware** is in conflict with Karl Bürkli's

purpose of **Aware**, amplified by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Perception**, and diminished by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Actuality**.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's Characteristics (as the *1801-1869: preserver and reformer of the Church*)

Motivation

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Reconsider** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Consider**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Feeling**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Logic**.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Avoidance** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Pursuit**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Uncontrolled**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Control**.

Methodology

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Potentiality** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Certainty**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Possibility**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Probability**.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Reaction** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Proaction**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Protection**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Inaction**.

Evaluation

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Unproven** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Proven**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Hunch**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Theory**.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Cause** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Effect**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Test**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Trust**.

Purpose

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Thought** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Knowledge**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Desire**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Ability**.

Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Perception** is in conflict with Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Actuality**, amplified by Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Self Aware**, and diminished by Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Aware**.

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's Characteristics (as the *1817-1904: the biggest and best heroine of love*)

Motivation

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Faith** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Disbelief**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Conscience**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's motivation of **Temptation**.

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Support** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Oppose**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Help**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's motivation of **Hinder**.

Methodology

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Deduction** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Induction**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Reduction**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's methodology of **Production**.

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Acceptance** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Nonacceptance**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Evaluation**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's methodology of **Reevaluation**.

Evaluation

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Accurate** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Non-Accurate**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Expectation**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Determination**.

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Result** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Process**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Ending**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Unending**.

Purpose

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Order** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Chaos**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Equity**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's purpose of **Inequity**.

Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Inertia** is in conflict with Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Change**, amplified by Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Projection**, and diminished by Alfred Escher's purpose of **Speculation**.

Heinrich Weiss's Characteristics (as the 1789-1848: *The defender of the people*)

Motivation

Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Conscience** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's motivation of **Temptation**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Faith**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Disbelief**.

Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Help** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's motivation of **Hinder**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Support**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Oppose**.

Methodology

Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Reduction** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's methodology of **Production**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Deduction**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Induction**.

Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Evaluation** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's methodology of **Reevaluation**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Acceptance**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Nonacceptance**.

Evaluation

Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Expectation** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Determination**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Accurate**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Non-Accurate**.

Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Ending** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Unending**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Result**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Process**.

Purpose

Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Equity** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's purpose of **Inequity**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Order**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Chaos**.

Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Projection** is in conflict with Alfred Escher's purpose of **Speculation**, amplified by Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Inertia**, and diminished by Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Change**.

Karl Bürkli's Characteristics (as the 1823-1901)

Bürkli, Karl 29 July 1823 Zurich, died 20 October 1901 Mettmenstetten, reformed], later without religious affiliation, [citizen] of Zurich. [He was the] [s]on of Johann Georg [Bürkli (1793-1851). Cousin of Arnold [Bürkli (1833-1894) and Georg von Wyss [(1816-1893)]. Single [unmarried]. After interrupting the lower secondary school (1835-39) made B[ürkli] an apprenticeship as tanner 1839-42. 1842-48 followed journeyman years: In Paris (1845-47) B[ürkli] learnt of the doctrine of Charles Fourier, which shaped him decisively. 1848-55 [stay] in Zurich, from 1851 onwards, B[ürkli] together with Johann Jakob Treichler opposed the government of Escher: In articles and translations he propagated the ideas of Fourier, called for peoples and exchange banks and consumer and producers' cooperatives in order to reform and overcome the capitalist system and establishing a just society in a socialist republic. Influenced by Moritz Rittinghausen he saw in a direct democracy the appropriate transitional form. B[ürkli] joined 1851 the Grütliverein, 1851 [he] was co-founder and until 1854 factory manager in the Consumers' Association

Zürich (Konsumverein Zürich) and 1851-55 Grand Counciler [Cantonal Counciler]. The experiment prepared by him in 1854 to build in Texas a Phalanstère after [the theory of] Fourier failed [soon] after the emigration already in 1856. After returning to Zurich in 1858 to 1861 worked again as a factory manager in the Consumers' Association when he lost his struggle against the capitalist developments against Treichler. 1861-87 he managed as restaurateur an inn that became the center of oppositional movements. 1867-69 [he was] leader in the democratic movement, as was also a member of the 35er Commission of the Constitutional Council in 1868-69. Here he obtained the support for the cooperatives by the State. Earlier, he pled also for reforms of the Cantonal bank (Kantonalbank) and the military in the sense of people's army. 1869-78 and 1882-99 he was a member of the cantonal parliament, 1866-70 and 1893-1901 of the Gr[and] City Council of Zurich.

In 1866, B[ürkli] joined the [First] International, 1867-76, was the founder and pres[ident] of the section Zürich and actively participated in the meetings during its congresses in the Switzerland. From its beginning, he joined the social democratic workers' movement, which emerged in the last quarter of the 19th century. In addition to old claims he now pursued the introduction of proportional representation and made suggestions for the use of water power by the Stat. He also wrote works on the history of the old Confederation, among others, against the Winkelried myth that he criticized from his democratic position [...]. (Text in brackets added by author).

Motivation

Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Logic** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Feeling**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Consider**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Reconsider**.

Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Control** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Uncontrolled**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Pursuit**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Avoidance**.

Methodology

Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Probability** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Possibility**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Certainty**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Potentiality**.

Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Inaction** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Protection**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Proaction**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Reaction**.

Evaluation

Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Theory** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Hunch**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Proven**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Unproven**.

Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Trust** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Test**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Effect**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Cause**.

Purpose

Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Ability** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Desire**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Knowledge**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Thought**.

Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Aware** is in conflict with Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Self Aware**, amplified by Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Actuality**, and diminished by Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Perception**.

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's Characteristics (as the 1790-1876: *The moral entrepreneur*)

Motivation

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Consider** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Reconsider**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Logic**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Feeling**.

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's motivation of **Pursuit** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's motivation of **Avoidance**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's motivation of **Control**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's motivation of **Uncontrolled**.

Methodology

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Certainty** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Potentiality**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Probability**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Possibility**.

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's methodology of **Proaction** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's methodology of **Reaction**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's methodology of **Inaction**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's methodology of **Protection**.

Evaluation

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Proven** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Unproven**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Theory**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Hunch**.

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's means of evaluation in terms of **Effect** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's means of evaluation in terms of **Cause**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's means of evaluation in terms of **Trust**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's means of evaluation in terms of **Test**.

Purpose

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Knowledge** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Thought**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Ability**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Desire**.

Katharina Morel-Kaufmann's purpose of **Actuality** is in conflict with Constantin Siegwart-Müller's purpose of **Perception**, amplified by Karl Bürkli's purpose of **Aware**, and diminished by Bernhard Hirzel's purpose of **Self Aware**.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's Characteristics (as the 1797-1876: *God in our midst*)

Motivation

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Disbelief** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Faith**, amplified by Alfred Escher's motivation of **Temptation**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Conscience**.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's motivation of **Oppose** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's motivation of **Support**, amplified by Alfred Escher's motivation of **Hinder**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's motivation of **Help**.

Methodology

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Induction** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Deduction**, amplified by Alfred Escher's methodology of **Production**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Reduction**.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's methodology of **Nonacceptance** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's methodology of **Acceptance**, amplified by Alfred Escher's methodology of **Reevaluation**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's methodology of **Evaluation**.

Evaluation

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Non-Accurate** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Accurate**, amplified by Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Determination**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Expectation**.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's means of evaluation in terms of **Process** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's means of evaluation in terms of **Result**, amplified by Alfred Escher's means of evaluation in terms of **Unending**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's means of evaluation in terms of **Ending**.

Purpose

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Chaos** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Order**, amplified by Alfred Escher's purpose of **Inequity**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Equity**.

Meta Heusser-Schweizer's purpose of **Change** is in conflict with Emma Herwegh-Siegmund's purpose of **Inertia**, amplified by Alfred Escher's purpose of **Speculation**, and diminished by Heinrich Weiss's purpose of **Projection**.

Signposts & Journeys Report for "Switzerland as a Direct Democracy"

1896 in Paris in the Latin Quarter, Emma Herwegh sits together with Frank Wedekind. They are happy, they managed to publish their message. Wedekind his "Büchse der Pandora" and Emma Herwegh could not only publish the poems of her dear husband in Langen's "Simplicissimus", also her own memoirs "Die Geschichte der deutschen demokratischen Legion". Here in Paris started her story a century ago and here it would end.

1789 A deep financial crisis motivated King Louis XVI of France to call the Estates-General in order to discuss possible solutions. Disputes on the voting system would lead to the formation of the National Assembly and soon later the outbreak of the French Revolution. The conventions opened on May 5th 1789 with great festivities which symbolically should reinforce established hierarchies in the Ancien Régime.

The same day, Heinrich Weiss was born in Fehraltorf, Canton Zürich, Switzerland, into a decent teacher's family.

1795 one year earlier the Treaty of Basel signed peace between France and Prussia.
1796 France had occupied the Prussian Rhine land and the Revolt in the Vendée had just ended. The Battle of Lodi had significantly contributed to the myth of Napoleon who would set up the Cisalpine Republic in the same year seizing the Valtellina from Graubünden (the "Grey Leagues") and cause tension in the Italian speaking Switzerland after an unsuccessful trial to invade Lugano in today's Canton Ticino.

1790 Katharina Kaufmann was born in Horw, on May 23.

1797 Meta (actually Anna Margaretha Barbara) Schweizer was born in Hirzel, in the Canton Zürich on the border with the Canton Zug.

1798, March 5th, the French finally invaded Switzerland helped by Swiss nationals (de La Harpe) who hoped to end with the feudal system of the Old Swiss Confederation, then converted into the Helvetic Republic subject to France. The French had taken the independence of the Swiss Cantons away and formed a centralized state, whose "progressive" ideas included such controversial measurements like the limitation of the freedom of worship.

The forest cantons led by Alois von Reding made an intent of resistance. Therefore, the French occupied Zürich in order to defeat the rising upheavals in Switzerland. The enforced treaty with France obliged the Swiss to break their neutrality, which converted them into a battle zone between France, Austria and the armies of Imperial Russia.

1800 Katharina Kaufmann's mother died.
The next year in Lodrino, Canton Ticino, on October 10th, 1801, Constantin Siegwart was born into a glassworker's family, originally immigrated from Germany.

The locals allied mostly with the later two against France. A series of violent encounters started and culminated in the Stecklikrieg ("wooden club war") during which Zürich was bombarded 1802, as Meta Schweizer remembered.

On 19 February 1803 the Act of Mediation was signed by Napoleon, ending the Helvetic Republic and restoring the cantons and the Swiss Confederation. Formally, this was the begin of the Mediation period in Swiss history.

While Heinrich Weiss, Katharina Kaufmann and Meta Schweizer grew up, learned in school and in their offices, Heinrich Weiss would become a teacher, Katharina Kaufmann served in several restaurants and Meta Schweizer was educated as a house wife, learned under house teachers and took high interest in international affairs of her days.

1804, from March 24 to April 3, the Bockenkrieg war took place on the mount Bocken near Horgen, a town close to Hirzel where Meta Schweizer lived. The rural population rioted against the

Confederate troops, led by Zürich in order to abolish the tithes. This event marked Meta Schweizer, because it taught her how neighbours could become enemies.

September 2, 1806 a landslide buried the towns Goldau and Röthen completely, as well as part of Buosingen and Lauerz. 457 persons died. It was so far the second largest natural catastrophe in Switzerland after the Basel earthquake 1356.

This event entered into the memories of Katharina Morel, who lived close, and Meta Schweizer, who visited the region often during her life.

1806 the annuary of Zurich-Schwyz friendship was celebrated, as Meta Schweizer recorded.

The same year, Katharina Kaufmann married Heinrich Peyer converting her into Katharina Peyer, and Prussia declared war to France. Napoleon imposed the Continental system.

The following year, Bernhard Hirzel was born 12 August 1807 into well established, aristocratic family of Zürich.

The same year Napoleon signed peace with Prussia and Russia in Tilsit.

1808 Constantin Siegwart lost both of his parents and became the foster son of Joseph Maria Regli, a Catholic priest who would educate him as his own son, providing him with the best education, religious teaching and foremost fatherly love.

During these years Meta Schweizer made many travels to the forest cantons, especially to the Schwyz and the Rigi.

In November 1809, Heinrich Peyer listed voluntarily the mercenary service for France in Marseille, and a few months later Katharina followed her husband, end of July 1810.

In September of the same year Jakob Heusser, who should later become the husband of Meta Schweizer, moved to Hirzel as the general practitioner of the town.

End of 1811, Maria Elise Tobler, the future wife of Bernhard Hirzel was born and Caspar (?) Gessner (1780-1812), a distant but dear relative of Meta Schweizer would visit her for the last time, while Katharina and Heinrich Peyer see the French Majesties from very close during a parade in Paris.

On the 13 January 1812, Katharina Peyer and her husband receive the order to march to Lüttich without clear destiny.

In April they arrive at Stettin where the four Swiss regiments join. Still waiting for Napoleon they run out of food. Katharina Peyer wrote a significant letter to her sister Anna-Marie, telling her that now she had learnt what war meant.

At the same time Meta Schweizer buried her relative and friend Caspar Gessner. Travels to the Aegeri mountain and the Rigi followed, where she heard of spiritual visions some of her acquaintance had experienced.

In June, Meta Schweizer knew Jakob Heusser better during extended walks.

In the meanwhile, finally, Napoleon had joined the Swiss regiments and they arrive at the Niemen. He informed them about their mission, to invade Russia.

On the 18 October 1812 Katharina Peyer presented the battle of Polotsk at close distance and helped the care for the wounded. In Switzerland, the news about the war provide only insignificant details about the culture of the country and the surprisingly warm weather.

One month later on the 28th of November the Swiss mercenaries prepared for the battle on the

street between Barisow and Zumbin. Blattman started to sing the "Beresinalied", which would end mythology about Swiss heroism, and is shot soon after. The day after the Peyers leave Königsberg to return to Polotz.

Finally, the Swiss at home hear about the negative balance of Napoleon's Russian campaign and the end of the Empire.

Threatened by the Russian troops the Peyers flee and arrive on Januar 31, 1813 in Berlin. Marburg, Düsseldorf and Hanover were occupied by the Allies.

The Peyers decide to flee to Switzerland given the unstable situation in Germany. In Magdeburg they loose their last goods. In March, the Peyers arrive at Lautenburg close to Switzerland while the Russian had advanced until Berlin.

The 6 of April 1813 the French and the Prussians meet at the Elbe. Three days later was the confirmation day of Meta Schweizer in Hirzel. In the following month she would travell to St. Gallen where she started her friendship with Schlatters.

In May of the same year, the Peyers leave Lautenburg and arrive at Basel. Back home in Luzern, Katharina Peyer visited her friends.

In July an alliance between England and Sweden was made, and the Peace Congress in Prag came closer. All the four armies of the four monarchies were advancing on German grounds and terrible war armament took place at all sides.

August 26, Meta Schweizer returned from one of her trips to the Rigi.

In September, Katharina Peyer reported there was war from the Adratic Sea to the Baltic Sea and Moscow in flames.

Meta Schweizer remembered the 18th of October as the day of the salvation battle in Leibzig.

Heinrich Peyer had tried to retake his job as saddler again in Willisau, but due to the bad payment policies, he was not very succesful. Therefore, he decided to enter military service again and left after a short job in Graubünden to Maastrich in French service, on the 7th of December 1813 together with his wife Katharina.

On the 17th Colon was occupied an the allies advanced to Holland. The Peyers arrived nine days later. Katharina Peyer would run a kind of Pension for high military officers in Maastrich.

The same year, Bernhard Hirzel's grandfather died.

In 1814 most of the Swiss cantons were ruled by the former aristocratic powers. This threatened the territorial integrity of the new cantons formed under the Act of Mediation. The Russian Zar Alexander I. visited Zürich and influenced by de La Harpe, spoke in favor of the new cantons.

The year 1815 was memorized by Meta Schweizer as the "victory by Waterloo". This marked the end of the Mediation and the beginning of the Restauration period from which she hoped more religious liberty. For Meta Schweizer it was also the beginning of a lifelong aristocratic friendship with the Family Ab Yberg from the canton Schwyz.

Constantin Siegwart rememberd the year for the Federal Treaty.

In the meantime, Katharina Peyer, hires a ship for the Swiss troops, in order to solve their logistic problems in their transfer to Gorum, but foremost, in her own interest, getting free freight for her household.

In 1917, in middst of the Swiss restauration and two years after the Congress of Vienna, while Heinrich Weiss was a committed teacher, Katharina Peyer had shown shuccesfully arriving at

Gorum, Meta Schweizer networked her oecumenic friendship networks, Constantin Siegwart studied with his home teacher and Bernhard Hirzel at the primary school, a new dream of liberty was born. In Berlin on May 10 was Emma Siegmund born and in Stuttgart on the 31st her future husband Georg Herwegh.

1818 Constantin Siegwart assisted school in Altorf, Luzern and Solothurn, where he started friendship with radical-liberals as Ludwig Keller, Eduard Kappeler, Joseph Kölscher and others and entered the Freundschaftsbund with Melchior Tschümperlin.

1819 Constantin Siegwart studied philosophy, political sciences and jurisprudence in Würzburg and Heidelberg. Bernhard Hirzel started his studies at the grammar school at the Schola Carolina at the Grossmünster in Zürich

Meta Schweizer made several voyages among others to the Rigi and her life was marked by the birth and death of relatives and other beloved people.

1820 Heinrich Weiss became teacher in Fehraltorf. At the same time, Constantin Siegwart returned to his former Catholic faith.

The following year in January 1821, Heinrich Peyer dismissed from military service and the Peyers return in a 21-days-travel to Switzerland in horse carrier through Aachen, Lüttich, Köln, Koblenz, Speyer, Salzbach, Freiburg, Basel, Zofingen, to Willisau.

Three months later, on the 9th of April 1821, Meta Schweizer finally, after a three-years fiancée could marry to Jakob Heusser. She continued to travel to the Rigi.

On 15 February 1822 Katharina and Heinrich Peyer move to Sursee and run the Inn "Zum Rössli".

On 13 August 1822 Theodor Diethelm Heusser, Meta Heusser-Schweizer's first son was born.

1823 Meta Heusser-Schweizer visited Luzern. In the same year, Heinrich Peyer's sister died and left her young daughter to the care of Katharina Peyer.

In December, Hirzel graduated from the 3rd class of the grammar school and enters the Collegium humanitatis at the Fraumünster (upper school)

28 January 1825, Meta Schweizer-Heusser's first daughter Anna Elisabetha Dorothea was born.

Katharina and Heinrich leave the "Rössli" and start the "Bad Rothen" in Littau during two years.

14 December 1825 Bernhard Hirzel graduated from upper school and enters the Collegium Carolinum at the Grossmünster, focus on Classis philologica (ancient languages, history), Classis philosophica.

In the year to follow, Meta Heusser-Schweizer would often stay in Baden.

Bernhard Hirzel engaged with Maria Elisa (Elise) Tobler and soon after graduated from Classis philologica and philosophica and starts Classis theologica (theological studies).

Constantin Siegwart wrote his "Tell der Urner" and achieved citizenship in Uri. Heinrich Weiss became member of the tribunal of the district Kyburg.

12 June 1827 Meta Heusser-Schweizer's gave birth to her second daughter Johanna Louise. In the same year Constantin Siegwart became public prosecutor (Landesförsprech) in Uri and Heinrich Weiss married for the second time to Margaretha Zwicky. Katharina Peyer leased the Inn "Engel" in Luzern.

SIGNPOST 1
Overall Signpost 1 as it relates to Doing:
Main Character Signpost 1 as it relates to Memories:
Impact Character Signpost 1 as it relates to The Present:
Main vs. Impact Signpost 1 as it relates to Developing a Plan:

JOURNEY 1
Overall Journey 1 from Doing to Obtaining:
Main Character Journey 1 from Memories to Impulsive Responses:
Impact Character Journey 1 from The Present to How Things are Changing:
Main vs. Impact Journey 1 from Developing a Plan to Playing a Role:

SIGNPOST 2
Overall Signpost 2 as it relates to Obtaining:
Main Character Signpost 2 as it relates to Impulsive Responses:
Impact Character Signpost 2 as it relates to How Things are Changing:
Main vs. Impact Signpost 2 as it relates to Playing a Role:

JOURNEY 2
Overall Journey 2 from Obtaining to Gathering Information:
Main Character Journey 2 from Impulsive Responses to Innermost Desires:
Impact Character Journey 2 from How Things are Changing to The Future:
Main vs. Impact Journey 2 from Playing a Role to Changing One's Nature:

SIGNPOST 3
Overall Signpost 3 as it relates to Gathering Information:
Main Character Signpost 3 as it relates to Innermost Desires:
Impact Character Signpost 3 as it relates to The Future:
Main vs. Impact Signpost 3 as it relates to Changing One's Nature:

JOURNEY 3
Overall Journey 3 from Gathering Information to Understanding:
Main Character Journey 3 from Innermost Desires to Contemplation:
Impact Character Journey 3 from The Future to The Past:
Main vs. Impact Journey 3 from Changing One's Nature to Conceiving an Idea:

SIGNPOST 4
Overall Signpost 4 as it relates to Understanding:
Main Character Signpost 4 as it relates to Contemplation:
Impact Character Signpost 4 as it relates to The Past:
Main vs. Impact Signpost 4 as it relates to Conceiving an Idea: